

# Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXV, NO. 43

HONOLULU, H. I., TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1900—SEMI-WEEKLY

WHOLE NO. 2182.

**Hawaiian Gazette.**  
SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. MITCH, EDITOR.

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**MORTUARY REPORT.**

Following is the Mortuary Report  
for the month of May, 1900.

BY AGES.

Under 1	27
1 to 5	2
5 to 10	1
10 to 15	1
15 to 20	1
20 to 25	1
25 to 30	1
30 to 35	1
35 to 40	1
40 to 45	1
45 to 50	1
50 to 55	1
55 to 60	1
60 to 65	1
65 to 70	1
70 to 75	1
75 to 80	1
80 to 85	1
85 to 90	1
90 to 95	1
95 to 100	1
Total	91

BY SEX.

Male	52
Female	39

BY NATIONALITY.

Hawaiian	46
Chinese	9
Portuguese	8
Japanese	13
Great Britain	4
United States of America	4
Other Nationalities	4

COMPARATIVE MONTHLY MORTAL-  
ITY.

May, 1900	91
May, 1899	53
May, 1898	53
May, 1897	53
May, 1896	53
May, 1895	53
May, 1894	53
May, 1893	53
May, 1892	53
May, 1891	53
May, 1890	53

BY WARDS.

Ward 1	23
Ward 2	23
Ward 3	23
Ward 4	23
Ward 5	23
Ward 6	23
Ward 7	23
Ward 8	23
Ward 9	23
Ward 10	23
Ward 11	23
Ward 12	23
Ward 13	23
Ward 14	23
Ward 15	23
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Ward 94	23
Ward 95	23
Ward 96	23
Ward 97	23
Ward 98	23
Ward 99	23
Ward 100	23

DEATH RATE PER 1,000.

Annual death rate per 1,000 for month	53
Hawaiian	53
Chinese	53
Portuguese	53
Japanese	53
Great Britain	53
United States of America	53
Other Nationalities	53

CAUSE OF DEATH.

Appendicitis	1
Atelectasis pulmonary	1
Abscess of liver	1
Acidosis	1
Accidental	1
Beri-beri	1
Bronchial catarrh	1
Convulsions	1
Burns	1
Consumption	1
Congestion of lungs	1
Cirrhosis of liver	1
Diarrhea	1
Dysentery	1
Dysuria (female)	1
Diarrhea	1
Enteritis (chronic)	1
Epilepsy	1
Fever puerperal	1
Fever remittent	1
Fever typhoid	1
Gastro-enteritis	1
Gangrene	1
Heart disease	1
Hemiplegia	1
Inflammation of lungs	1
Measles	1
Old age	1
Osteo-epithelium	1
Pneumonia	1
Pleurisy	1
Premature birth	1
Syphilis	1
Typhoid	1
Uterine	1
Cerebral hemorrhage	1

C. CHARLOCK,  
Registrar Births, Marriages and Deaths

**Anglican Chronicle.**

The Anglican Church Chronicle, ed-  
ited by the Rev. Alex. Mackintosh, is  
just out for June. This month's num-  
ber is especially readable and interest-  
ing. Mr. Mackintosh possesses the  
ability to a remarkable degree, of mak-  
ing religious subjects most interesting,  
and the Chronicle will repay a careful  
perusal.

**Rob Roy Safe.**

A report comes from the Garden Isle  
that the supposedly lost schooner Rob  
Roy was seen with a cargo of water  
board at anchor in a sheltered bight  
on Isouard Kaula.

**Fool Killer Wanted.**

A Japanese blew off his right hand  
while dynamiting fish near Waiwala  
on Saturday. He has promised not to do  
it again.

## STEADY ADVANCE OF THE BRITISH TROOPS

### Orange Free State Annexed to the Empire.

#### To Be Henceforth Called The Orange River State

#### Boers Pray and Fight -- Important Movements Pending--British Near Johannes- berg--At Mafeking.

LONDON, May 27.—The War Office has received the following from Lord Roberts:

"VEREENIGING, Sunday, May 27—1:15 p. m.—We crossed the Vaal this morning and are now encamped on the north bank. The advance troops, which crossed yesterday, were only just in time to save the coal mines on both this and the other side of the river from being destroyed. Our casualties were four.

"Baden-Powell reports that the railway between Mafeking and Bulawayo has been restored and that supplies are being brought into Mafeking. He says the Canadian artillery joined Colonel Plumer with incredible rapidity.

"Lieutenant Webber was taken prisoner at Heilbron a few days ago. He went there on telegraph duty. It was not known that our troops had been temporarily withdrawn."

"ARONSTAD, May 27.—General Hamilton has invaded the Transvaal, having crossed at Wonderfontein Drift.

"TAAIBOSCH, Saturday, May 28.—General French crossed the Vaal at Lindagies Drift yesterday, and General Henry, with mounted infantry, today. They pushed forward and nearly succeeded in saving the bridge, only the northernmost span being destroyed. All the refugees agree that the mines will be destroyed.

"The Boers are taking up a position at Klip River Drift, having left the Vaal. The commandants have assembled to discuss the advisability of discontinuing the struggle. Meanwhile there is a force of the enemy at Myrton.

"LONDON, May 28.—2:20 a. m.—When Lord Roberts wrote his first dispatch on Transvaal territory yesterday, shortly before 2 o'clock in the afternoon, he was fifty-one miles from Johannesburg and seventy-seven from Pretoria. His immensely superior forces had passed the Vaal river, their next great natural obstacle, at three points.

"The Vaal forms a curve of eighty miles from Parys on the west to Zand drift on the east. The concave of the current is toward the Free State. Thus Lord Roberts, advancing along the railway, was in a position to strike any part of the crescent by shorter lines than those by which the Boers could re-enforce the threatened points. The Boers retreated almost without a show of defense. General French and General Hamilton apparently did not fire a shot.

"Of Lord Roberts' force, eleven men belonging to the Eighth Mounted Infantry were the first to ford the river. They came upon a Boer patrol looking at Viljoen's drift, and a skirmish lasting ten minutes followed. Two hundred Boers tried feebly to hold the Vereeniging Colliery, but they were dislodged. The Boer rear guard is at Moyering, ten miles south of Vereeniging. Their main body is moving toward the Klip river hills that cover the south side of Johannesburg.

"While Lord Roberts' 30,000 infantry, 20,000 horse and 150 guns are moving on Johannesburg and Pretoria, through a parched and deserted country, the situation at the Transvaal capital as it was last Friday is thus described by an observer who sent his message by private hand to Lourenzo Marquez yesterday.

"The situation, both from a military and a political point of view, has become very critical. President Krueger yesterday admitted that for the first time matters are very grave. The Boer determination is to trust everything to a last stand on the Gatsrand mountains, to the north of Pocheefstroom, where 3,000 Kaffirs are digging trenches. To that point every available man and gun has been sent.

"The whole of the western border of the Transvaal from end to end is defenseless, and General Baden-Powell can march in when he likes. Lord Roberts, on the other hand, will encounter the greatest resistance. The Boer endeavor is to lure the British into appearing to threaten Johannesburg with attack, an excuse thus being given them for the destruction of property. The Transvaal Government will not dare destroy the mines and property without an excuse. Much dynamite has been sent down the line and 160,000 cases lie ready at Zuurfontein, near Johannesburg.

"General Louis Botha and General Lucas Meyer have pleaded for the preservation of property. Both are large landed proprietors and fear confiscation, but they have not received satisfactory replies from President Krueger.

"Meanwhile many French and German adventurers have come forward with schemes and inventions for blowing up the British troops. Some of these have received a tacit permission to experiment. One German invention is for use on a railway, where it lies perfectly concealed until the weight of a passing train explodes the charge.

"General Lucas Meyer says surrender would be at once proposed by the Boers, but everybody fears the ignominy of being the one to make the proposition. He declares that he is assured that his men will not stand. President Steyn and Mr. Reitz, the Transvaal State Secretary, are strongly opposed to peace, but Krueger is not so much against it."

**NEAR JOHANNESBURG.**

LONDON, May 28 (midnight).—The War Office just before midnight published the following dispatch from Lord Roberts:

"KLIP RIVER (Transvaal), May 28, 5:25 p. m.—We marched twenty miles to-day and are now eighteen miles from Johannesburg. The enemy had prepared several positions where they intended to oppose us; but they abandoned one after the other as we neared them. We pressed them so hard that they had only just time to get their five guns into train and to leave as soon as some of the Austral infantry dashed into it.

"French's and Ian Hamilton's forces are apparently engaged with the enemy about ten miles to our left, as firing has been heard since noon.

"H. J. Whigham has just returned to Lourenzo Marquez from Pretoria, where he went disguised. He writes that Krueger has all the arrangements made for flight, presumably to Holland. A special train, provisioned, is always ready with steam up. The train waits near Pretoria.

"The farmers near our line of advance are surrendering with their arms and horses.

"Rundie occupied Senekel on May 24th. No report of what took place has reached me yet."

**LATEST FROM ROBERTS.**

LONDON, May 29, 2 p. m.—The tenor of Lord Roberts' dispatch of last night and the news from Pretoria this morning lead the authorities here to expect further important news from the British Commander in Chief. "I expect, they hope, from Johannesburg. The remarkable rapidity of Lord Roberts' movements and the unwonted mobility of the whole British army under him have upset the calculations of the home observers as much as they appear to have disconcerted and demoralized Lord Roberts' Federal opponents. Possibly even now he is at the gates of Johannesburg, and it is believed ten days hence or less he ought to be demanding admittance to the Transvaal capital itself.

"The Federals ever really intended to stronger Johannesburg may yet be too quick for them, and arrive before they have time to do any wrecking. The majority of the burghers will undoubtedly be glad of an excuse for saving the mines, and they may find the excuse in Lord Roberts' skill in hustling them out of one position after another.

"The effectiveness of the British invasion of the Transvaal is further emphasized by the news from Pretoria of the occupation of Zuerst and the advance on Lichtenburg. Apparently the British dragnet will be drawn through the Transvaal as it was in a similar manner hauled through the Free State.

**THE BOERS FLEE.**  
KLIP RIVER, Monday, May 28.—The Boers after preparing a good position, fled early. The train bearing their last detachment, was nearly captured by the British West Australians. Prisoners taken state that there was no intention of blowing up the mines, declaring that the threat was made simply with the intention of frightening away the burghers.

The British advance force is now within fifteen miles of Johannesburg.

**FREE STATE ANNEXED.**

CAPE TOWN, May 28.—The Free State was formally annexed today.

CAPE TOWN, Monday, May 28.—Lord Roberts yesterday announced to his troops the annexation of the Free State which hereafter will be called The Orange River State.

**FIGHTING AND PRAYER.**

PRETORIA, May 28.—The British occupied Zuerst this morning and a large force is marching on to Lichtenburg.

An official bulletin states that the British crossed the Vaal river Saturday. General Lemmer had a severe fight at Klip river. Five of the burghers were wounded and two were captured. The British were 5000 strong.

By an order recently issued, the President decreed that May 27 and the two following days be observed by the whole country as days of prayer, humiliation and the confession of sins and that petitions should be offered for relief from oppression.

Fighting took place at Vanwynters, fifteen miles south of Johannesburg, with a large force of British which broke through from Klip river.

NEWCASTLE, Natal, May 29.—The British guns at Ingogo have been heavily bombarding the Boer's positions since daylight. The Boer guns have replied intermittently.

**BOXERS ON THE OUTLOOK.**

NEW YORK, May 23.—A Sun cable from Pretoria, May 20th, via Lourenzo Marquez, May 22, 9 p. m., says: "In an interview today President Krueger said that unconditional surrender was out of the question. The Transvaal, he declared, would fight on until most of its burghers were killed. 'But,' he added, 'There is plenty of life left in them yet.'"

Rev. Mr. Bossman, who is by far the most influential clergyman of the Transvaal burghers' church, and who is known to be an opponent of the Krueger government, and who was a bosom friend of the late General Joubert, was interviewed today on the prospects and the probable outcome of the war. He said:

"The two republics may be crushed by the overwhelming forces of the British, but the national spirit of the Afrikaners will never be exterminated. They will, just so certain as time rolls on, rule South Africa, even if it must be under a foreign flag."

States Attorney Smuts declared that the Transvaal government would be obliged to fight on to the bitter end. Recent utterances of British politicians, Smuts said, indicated that no mercy would be shown to the two republics, which were now aware of what their ultimate fate would be. The war, Smuts declared, would not be concluded for a long time yet. He regretted that Johannesburg should be compelled to suffer, but the government had no choice in the matter. The pressure was too great.

**SCENES AT MAFEKING.**

MAFEKING, May 18, via Kimberley, May 24.—The British relieving force occupied this town at 9 o'clock. The garrison immediately moved out with twelve-pounders and pom-poms and attacked McMullin's laager. The Boers resisted weakly for a half hour and then fled in disorder, leaving their tents, wagons and implements. The British then occupied all the Boer positions.

Colonel Baden-Powell gave the garrison an opportunity to revenge themselves, using the relieving force as a reserve and as supporters. Men and women swarmed to the house-tops, and Lady Sarah Wilson on a bicycle accompanied the troops as far as the Boer lines.

The town guard formed up in the market square for the march past the relieving force. There was immense enthusiasm over the fact that the relief of the place was accomplished by colonials.

**ADVISED TO SURRENDER.**

CAPE TOWN, May 23.—It is reported here that President Krueger has received a communication from Abraham Fischer, one of the Boer delegates now in the United States, advising him to surrender on the best terms obtainable from Lord Roberts. It is also understood that when Lord Roberts crosses the Vaal river he will issue a proclamation announcing that if the burghers return to their farms their property and stock will be respected.

**TRANSVAAL NOTES.**

**JAPAN AND RUSSIA.**

The Minor News of the Coast Files They are Very Near a Crisis Over Korean Affairs.

Mafeking took its relief very coolly. The Boers in America were well served. It is reported that Krueger is a very old man.

There is a great exodus from the Transvaal. The Boers are leaving the Transvaal. The Boers are leaving the Transvaal.

On May 28th Buller's army was facing a strong Boer force at Laund's Nek. The Boers were facing a strong Boer force at Laund's Nek.

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## BOXERS ON WAR PATH

### A State of Civil War in China.

#### ADVANCING ON PEKING

#### Foreign Powers Assembling Ships at Taku and Russia Preparing to Use Troops.

LONDON, May 23.—A special dispatch from Shanghai says advices from Su-chuan, province of Hupeh, report that "Boxers" have destroyed two villages and massacred many converts of the French missionary stations. The general commanding at Shi Nai Fu, it is added, sent a regiment to the scene of the disturbances. The soldiers were ambushed by the malecontents and lost twenty-six men killed. Reinforcements have been dispatched from Ichang.

**Movements of Boxers.**

PEK







# PLEADS FOR THE FARMER

Allan Herbert Writes on Agriculture.

EXPERT ON THE SUBJECT

Says Hawaii Suffers From Lack of More Small Fruits and Flowers.

Editor Advertiser:—The nominating committee of the Hawaiian Territorial Agricultural Association of which G. W. Wilder is chairman states that the list for membership can be found at the Chairman's office and at Will Fisher's. The membership fee is \$1 a year, or \$50 for life membership.

The object of the Association is to establish and maintain in the city of Honolulu an exhibit of the agricultural, horticultural, floricultural and other industrial resources of these Islands, to hold flower shows in connection with other industrial festivals; to say once in three months; to promote a desirable white emigration to the Islands; to publish and circulate for Island organizations having membership in the Association, local descriptions of their region; and generally to advance the material interest of the Island by any appropriate means.

One of the effects of the work of this Society in this connection will be the discouragement of unreliable and exaggerated statements, and to represent those persons who are disposed to take advantage by imposing upon the credulity of strangers who desire to settle in the Islands, and to warn where a warning seems called for. I believe I am speaking for this Society upon these general observations, and assure its members that their reward awaits them, and that their work will live after them.

## Small Farms Needed.

Small farms for the production of diversified agriculture is certainly a result that we all feel a deep interest in, and upon it the future of these Islands depends. But this interest needs organization and co-operation. Co-operation is the German farmer's stronghold. It is of various kinds. There are Co-operation Credit Banks, Co-operation Dairies, Co-operation Steam Plows, drainage and irrigation, and it is the key to their success, and has started and saved many poor farmers. Had our valued citizen when on his late visit to Italy in the interest of the Emigration bureau visited Germany and studied the Raiffeisen Co-operative Banking system of that country and then come home and put it in practice, he would have been of inestimable value to the land that gave him birth, and to our struggling coffee planters, as well as small business enterprises generally.

Frederich Raiffeisen, a mayor of the town of Flammersfeld, started this system. His object was to rescue the small farmers from the oppressive grip of the money lender in which he succeeded so marvelously that the Prussian Government sent a special commission to examine and report upon his plan. (This plan we will try to explain in a letter we are writing on Forestry as we have no space here). We hope our valued commissioner now in Paris will study the Raiffeisen system of Banking Co-operation.

## Veg tables and Fruits.

At one of the meetings of this Association the members were more than delighted to have Dr. Maxwell with them. Dr. Maxwell, who spoke words of encouragement, and expressed a deep interest in all branches of the agricultural development of the country. He presented at least two reasons for the development of the smaller agricultural industries. In the first place, one industry alone in a country never develops the highest type of civilization. Such would produce a wealthy and highly civilized class and a class corresponding low in the scale of civilization. In the second place one could not fall to notice, he continued, the dearth of suitable supplies for family tables, in the way of fruit, vegetables and others.

President Dole expressed deep interest in the society and its work, and stated that it was a great move to the Islands that came growing in so profitable. The entire interest of the country has run into this one channel. On this account it is difficult for small farmers to get holdings which would make it profitable for them to improve. In the older days farming was carried on extensively, and farms were held in the Hackfeld grounds which could hardly be equalled at the present time, without growing a crop specially for the purpose. There was need for an agricultural experiment station to assist the individual in the solution of problems which no one man can properly solve. Scientific farming, he said, has proved its right to exist in this and all other countries.

## Hawaii's Flowers

The Independent said: We think that a horticultural exhibit or would be a proper manner in which the Festival of July could be celebrated here. Let those who prefer flowers to horses, fruits to cards, stay at home and in Kapiolani Park or some other beautiful spot demonstrate that in spite of bugs and experts the flora of Hawaii is as grand as ever. Our roses are a dream of the past, but it seems that the blight is past and that some day the queen of flowers will add to the aroma of our gardens. The violets, asters and even fuchsias are making a beautiful background for our gardens, and with the ever-growing ferns and palms a beautiful

exhibition could be made. Mr. W. O. Smith a year or two ago was the owner of the person at the right, who could with a few extra dollars most beautiful garden. The plants were so despatching in their growth, that work at once and their task of making such a garden was a small matter. The flowers grow made them forget their affliction.

The Independent said: Some time ago said editorially: Mr. Allan Herbert, as one of the Commissioners of Agriculture, should be encouraged to preach the gospel of reform in our land as to the care of our forests. As a sportsman, he cannot expect much support from a community that is prone before the sugar god, and does not share upon any industry that may flourish. With this warning, the master of a church on the dangerous coast of New Jersey recently implored his congregation which was composed entirely of people engaged in the logging business, to establish a theological seminary in the town. A committee reported on the matter and declared that the logging business was good enough for the people and the introduction of the theological students might lead the people astray and make them dissatisfied. Mr. Herbert must understand that while individual sentiments are in many cases in favor of small farms and improvements, the prevailing public sentiment is against them. The industries which may lead people astray. To sacrifice all other interests to one large profitable industry is natural and in accordance with a common sense.

Mr. Cook in a letter to President Dole said some time ago:

Allan Herbert in his report to the Forestry Bureau says: "Co-operation in England—Lord Gray opened a flower show at the Crystal Palace in connection with the Industrial Festival. He said that the fact that a purely working class organization should have been able, within the present reign, to establish and conduct a business which enables its members to divide among themselves last year the magnificent profit of £6,617,000, yielded to no other, even in this wonderful age."

Looking over the whole field of Hawaii's marvelous and varied industries, I feel an unshaken faith in the future prospects of our horticultural industry. In the next report I will call your attention to the silk, rubber and other important industries.

It is of importance to this Island that the truth should be told regarding the actual conditions here, and the opportunities for a white immigration. A large number of Japanese are coming to these Islands, mostly as contract laborers, for the nominal purpose of working on the plantations in the sugar industry, but who subsequently find their way to the towns, of our seaports and enter into serious competition with the American and European artisan and small tradespeople. This is clearly undesirable. The Japanese, unlike the Chinese and Portuguese, are not agriculturally inclined.

## Flowers and Health.

In Bulgaria and in Sweden, where flowers are planted for their perfume, pulmonary diseases are unknown.

Plant the roots of cannas in a basket filled with soil, sinking it to the rim in a vessel holding water. The roots planted pass through the sides of the basket and originate an extraordinary luxuriant growth of leaves and flowers. We desire all the papers in these Islands to copy our feeble scribbling, the native papers in particular, as they all love fruits and flowers. All our friends, and ourselves in particular, know we cannot write, and when we see our scribbling in print, revised, etc., we feel somewhat surprised. But we have been in successful cultivation of the soil the past twenty-eight years in these Islands and shall recommend nothing but what we know will be of value. The only object we have is to do what little good we can in our way.

The destruction of our native forests has become a serious problem with us. We have for the past twenty years called the attention of our government to the fact. In travelling about the forests in the interest of the Forestry Bureau I have frequently been impressed with the idea that planting forms an essential part of forestry. In Sweden and Germany the forests are regenerated almost entirely by artificial means and natural production is nearly always supplemented by planting or sowing.

ALLAN HERBERT

## MAUNALEI BONDS TO BE FLOATED

Three Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars Will Be Raised for Improvements.

Maunalei plantation will not make the change desired in the officers and agency as proposed by W. H. Pain in his circular of last week. At the meeting of the stockholders on Saturday morning the proposition was shelved. The stockholders decided to bond the plantation in the sum of \$350,000, which will give the directors sufficient funds to carry on the building of the mill and to make a number of permanent improvements which the management considers necessary for the development of the plantation's resources. It is understood that the bonds can be placed without any difficulty, but whether local concerns will take up the bulk of them is not known.

A free excursion to Maunalei was also planned by the directors, the invitation to be extended to all stockholders who desire to look over the plantation. Transportation will be provided at a date which will be set by the directors shortly. It is proposed to take the excursion out on a Saturday evening and return by Monday morning. The manager of the plantation is in Honolulu and has made a very favorable report of the present condition of affairs existing on Maunalei.

The paintings of the Kamehameha dynasty which have been prominent upon the walls of the lower hallway of the Executive building, have been removed to the upper hallway, and grown with those of the Kalakaua family.

GENTLEMEN		LADIES	
Adams, W. H.	Adams, W. H.	Adams, W. F.	Adams, W. F.
Allen, W. H.	Allen, W. H.	Allen, W. F.	Allen, W. F.
Anderson, W. H.	Anderson, W. H.	Anderson, W. F.	Anderson, W. F.
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Bartlett, W. H.	Bartlett, W. H.	Bartlett, W. F.	Bartlett, W. F.
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THE REJECTED CLAUSES.

The only success boasted of by the machine is in striking out the clauses in the rules governing the Republican party which were put there to secure honest primaries. Two of them are the vital clauses of every measure provided by the Legislatures of the States to protect the purity of the primary election; and opposition to them there as here is confined to the professional politicians who want to gain by fraud what they cannot get by votes or deserve by moral worth.

The two clauses referred to are as follows:

Section 4. After said permanent organization all applicants for membership must attend at a regular meeting of the precinct organization in which they reside, and sign an application for admission, in which said applicant shall state that he is a resident of said precinct, is in sympathy with the principles of the Republican party, and he intends to vote for its candidates. Said applicant shall be referred to a committee on membership, which shall investigate said applicant's eligibility and report thereon. A majority vote of the members present at such meeting shall elect.

Further by requiring that registration for party primaries close fifteen days before holding the election.

Now what did these clauses mean? The first one meant that a man must make it clear that he is a Republican before he can be permitted to vote at a Republican primary. Is not that reasonable and in strict accord with party usage in every well-governed community? In the States, men who want to use a party to elect themselves and their fellow schemers to office so they can plunder the taxpayers, object to this clause and try to substitute the "open primary," but the places are now few and far-between where such primaries are permitted to exist. Even California balked at the open primary after a long experience in seeing corrupt Republican bosses win in it with the help of Democratic heelers loaned by corrupt Democratic bosses, and the Stratton reform law was the result. Such reforms are common everywhere on the Mainland but the trafficking politicians who want to govern Hawaii for their private benefit are fighting tooth and nail to prevent their introduction here—and characteristically they try to make a virtue of their offences.

The second clause, over the fraudulent elimination of which the machine men chuckle, is one of the most necessary safeguards of the honest primary. The idea of closing primary registration fifteen days before election is to enable Republicans to inspect the rolls for the names of Democrats, aliens and others who have no right to share in the internal government of the party. By means of a demagogic appeal to the natives, Mr. Humphreys, who is becoming our most discredited politician, induced them to reject the clause. That Mr. Humphreys evidently wants is a primary where any one may vote without challenge, whether Democrat, alien or nondescript, providing he votes the Humphreys' ticket. In other words he wants a corrupt primary, knowing the machine can win in no other.

It is perhaps as well that the would-be bosses have shown their hands thus early, for it gives the Good Government people of both parties a chance to demand an honest primary law from the Legislature. By that means the stone that the builders rejected shall become the head of the corner. The clauses will yet be enacted in statutory form for the government of all parties; enacted by the help of native votes and for the one purpose of excluding fraud from the ballot-box. Mark the prediction!

WANTED A SPOKESMAN.

The Democratic party made a rash experiment Saturday night in trying to get a couple of roosters to crow for it. Reputable cockerels in good health, sound of wind and limb and warranted twins from an egg marked B. W. (Bryan wins), were brought face to face with the rank and file of the party. At once they had a spasm of fright. Their tail-feathers drooped, their cocky air departed, and both stared blankly at the Democratic crowd. The real comb of one turned pale when Dr. McGrew slapped his arms and gave a faint crow by way of starting the music. The other heard C. J. McCarthy trying to crow and he rubber-necked for the upper rafters. Every seductive blandishment failed; neither rooster would sound a note at a Democratic meeting. Both acted as if crowing there would be like crowing at a wake.

If our Democratic friends will pay heed to the suggestion, let them next try a mule. Rufus Choate once compared the Democratic party to a mule because it had no pride of ancestry and no hope of posterity, and since then the mule has been Democratic's concrete representative in the signals and caricatures of the time, or Democracy has been the mule's—we don't know which.

RESULTS OF THE CONVENTION.

The results of the convention were acceptable in all but a few minor details to the Good Government Republicans. The latter found the natives with them save in a brief interval when Laukea and his friends believed the falsehoods that were told about the inception and meaning of the honest primary rules. They also got the organization of the convention; they forced the other side to vote for the national delegates they wanted; they got an acceptable Territorial Committee; and they did it all while the majority of the old leaders and of the so-called Missionary party held aloof. The latter took no special part in the proceedings, being content in the thought that the little faction which McCants Stewart had scattered in open meeting and Charley Aebi was sure to trap in the convention, would not require the rallying of the whole party to suppress it. There was no use in firing a Columbiad battery at a rat's nest.

We know of no more propitious fact than that, in every fair fight, the machine clique has been outvoted without the Good Government Republicans half trying. What the machinists won at the primaries against the few who took the trouble to go there was won by the fraudulent colonization of voters. To keep McCants Stewart—a man who makes all the machinists shudder worse than Clarence White did when he forgot the Dillingham speech that somebody wrote for him and was obliged to draw on his own intellectual resources—to keep him out of the Republican convention a ballot box was stuffed. Then to bring the infamy of the machine to a climax Lorin Andrews was falsely accused and the rules intended to secure honest primaries—which the machine is almost as much afraid of as it is of Charley Aebi or McCants Stewart—were attacked at a vital point. Thus every slight success of the machine was won by misrepresentation and fraud, while the substantial fruits of victory remained with the detachment of Good Government Republicans that was detailed to give the would-be bosses a taste of their quality.

But victory does not end the matter; there are other struggles to come. The machine wants to control the Legislature so it can frame a municipal government for Hilo and Honolulu that will permit itself to be robbed. The scheme is already incubating and must be defeated. It will be defeated, when the time comes unless fraud is again triumphant.

rate it is peculiarly fitting to have the mule speak for the Democratic party; for one thing the mule might not be so particular as a rooster which has a family example to set. There are mules which from long Democratic association may be trusted to bray whenever they get the chance. We don't believe any of the Democratic leaders would have set the example as McGrew and McArthur did with the roosters, but that the very sight of a Bryan gathering would make an average mule raise the voice of him in sheer good-fellowship. So try the mule next time; give the historic First Democrat an honored place in the speaking program—the place which the advertising columns of an evening paper led us to suppose he would occupy last Saturday night.

THE PLATFORM.

The platform adopted by the Republican Territorial Convention was brief and to the point. The Advertiser has already published it but it will bear repetition:

We endorse the foreign policy of the Administration of President McKinley and congratulate the Republican party and its leaders on the position taken which resulted in the annexation of Hawaii.

We appreciate and are thankful for the liberal terms of the Act whereby Hawaii is constituted a Territory of the Union.

We look forward with eager interest to the laying of the cable that will connect the Territory with the Mainland and the world; and to the speedy completion of the Nicaragua canal, whereby Hawaii will become in fact the cross-roads of the Pacific.

We favor the speedy enactment of laws for the establishment of such county and municipal governments as may be necessary to bring the conduct of our local affairs into full accordance with the theory of American institutions and the principles of home rule.

We declare ourselves in favor of the extension of the homestead principle and the enactment of such laws as will, with the least difficulty and expense, provide homes for the many.

We call upon all citizens and voters in the Territory who are in sympathy with the principles of the Republican party, and in favor of good government, to join our ranks and associate themselves with the party that has ever stood for liberty and progress.

We believe the interests of Hawaii can be trusted in the hands of the party that gave to the country a Lincoln and a Grant, a Garfield and a McKinley.

This platform is one that Republicans of every school can stand on and it has the further merit of putting the Hawaiian Republican party in the way of winning the good opinion of the national organization.

Now that the Hawaiians have a chance to know that they were deceived by Mr. Humphreys as to the meaning and authorship of the honest primary rules they find still another incentive to stand with the Good Government Republicans for the common welfare.

Judge Carl Smith is the kind of a leader the Good Government Republicans of Hilo and the big Island generally will make no mistake in following. He will be a needed antidote for Locustenstein whom a bauble which the machine men proffered but were not able to deliver tempted into a disgraceful fellowship.

We are getting the same kind of a waterfront here which the notorious James Turk gave to one of the Coast cities and the sooner the authorities and the Chamber of Commerce act for its improvement the better. It is bad enough when sailors are shanghaied but patience ceases to be a virtue when lives are put in jeopardy.

LOCAL DEMOCRATIC CLAIMS.

We print the Democratic local platform, which takes the shape of an Address to the People of Hawaii, and shall discuss its various claims and propositions in a short series of editorials.

For this morning it will suffice to point out the inconsistency of preaching and practice. At the outset this address says that the party, with "unwavering consistency," has always insisted upon "freedom of the press, freedom of conscience, preservation of personal rights, the equality of all citizens, before the law and the faithful observance of all constitutional limitations."

These are high sounding words, but we challenge contradiction when we say that they are absolutely meaningless in the States where the Democratic party is strongest, that is, the Southern States. Before the war the Democracy neither in the North or South permitted the free and unhindered publication of anti-slavery newspapers. A Democratic mob wrecked Owen Lovejoy's printing office at Alton and killed him; a Democratic Mayor and Sheriff tried to confiscate Wm. Lloyd Garrison's anti-slavery paper at Boston. For years after the war, and in some places now, the Southern Democracy would not allow Republican papers to be issued. So much for Democratic respect for the "freedom of the press."

The other claims, "freedom of conscience, preservation of personal rights, equality of all citizens before the law, and the faithful observance of constitutional limitations," are wholly indefensible in the face of the refusal of Southern whites in at least seven States to let colored citizens have any of the rights of suffrage that lawfully belong to them. What "freedom of conscience" has a man who is driven from the ballot box when he wants to vote as his conscience dictates? What "preservation of personal rights" is there when the rights of citizenship are denied? What "equality of citizens" is there before the law when the color line is drawn at the lawful ballot box? What "faithful observance of constitutional limitations" can there be when fraud and force are used to annul a constitutional amendment for partisan advantage?

Do we take too much for granted in the stories about Southern suppression of the negro vote? Far from it. Every charge we have made is supported by the boastful testimony of Senator B. R. Tillman of South Carolina in his article in Leslie's Weekly for May 12, on "How the South Suppressed the Negro Vote." Here is a telling paragraph towards the close:

"The suppression of the colored vote, first by force and fraud and later by constitutional methods, has been the subject of much adverse criticism by those who know nothing about the horrors of carpet-bagging, but those who participated in the struggle to wrest the State from the control of rulers who had used the ballot and debased negro vote to waste our substance and destroy our civilization have no apologies to make and will have to the impartial historian of the future the question as to whether the end justified the means. The people of South Carolina do not doubt what the verdict will be rendered to do they care."

And after that the great Democratic leader compares the native Hawaiians to the negroes and demands the same protective treatment for both classes. Speaking of the opinion of the South, the standard-bearer of Democracy, Mr. Tillman says: "There will be no toleration of a policy which demands one course to be followed in the South and another in Hawaii and the Spanish Islands."

In the South, where the race question is so hot, there is little difference of opinion as to not wanting protection for the colored people added to our population.

It is not the South about the open question in the Democratic platform, but the South itself, is presuming to say anything about it.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

contemporary, the Maui News, following rejoinder to an article in the columns, which we are glad to see as a side-light upon a subject which may at any time assume grave national importance:

It is a laboriously written and apparently well-considered editorial in the Advertiser of Monday last, the matter of the Monroe doctrine is discussed, and its maintenance advocated. If the Advertiser speaks as a mouthpiece of the Republican party, it is simply trying blindly to point in the armor of that party to a point in which the lance of its opponent will pierce its vitals with deadly effect.

To take the view that the Monroe doctrine should be abandoned simply because it is not a producer of loaves and fishes to the United States, shows that the writer has not looked beyond the length of his nose into the true reason of the existence and perpetuation of the doctrine. Suppose for one moment that the Monroe doctrine were abandoned, how long would it be before England, France and Germany would pick quarrels with our weak republic south of us, and coolly proceed to dominate them and reduce them to provinces. The lust of expansion is strong, and not growing weaker, and the result would be in the end that the Continental countries—and the United States, too, for that matter—would soon be snarling at each other like hyenas, while they gnaw the bones of the defunct South American republics. Remember, Maximilian!

The points we made were that the United States cannot defend South America against the encroachments of a first-class European power without maintaining a larger army and navy than the people are willing to pay for. A navy for such a purpose would have to be big enough to cover our own immense coasts and to also prevent the landing of a foreign army on Latin American soil. Moreover, our army would have to be large enough to spare two or three corps for service in the countries lying south of the United States. It is conceivable that, for such a purpose, this nation would be forced to accept a marine budget as large as that of Great Britain, and adopt a scale of military expenditure as great as that of Germany.

But one thing could possibly excuse the outlay, namely, the monopoly of South American trade. The United States at the present time is a very small exporter to the countries south of the Isthmus, as compared with three or four powers against whom, politically speaking, we assert the Monroe doctrine. For its work as a continental policeman this country gets no gratitude and few favors. Under such circumstances it is not an absurd sentimentalism to assume the enormous risks of a protectorate, which includes the peril of a billion dollar war?

The time is near at hand when Europe will knock imperatively at the South American door. Germans are overrunning Southern Brazil and setting up their institutions there; two millions of Italians are in Argentina; Great Britain covets portions of Venezuela; France wants districts in Northern Brazil. One of these days Germany may form a dual alliance or a Dreibund to demand concessions in South America, or some European power may wage war upon one of the Southern "republics," defeat it and take a land indemnity. Should the United States fight over that? Heaven forbid! Our political interests are not great enough south of Panama—they are all embracing north of it—to be worth the loss of a single brave sailor's life; and our commercial interests there are not of enough account to compensate us for three months of war.

True, the abandonment of the Monroe doctrine would bring about the partition of South America; but what of it? Probably we should get our share of the spoils or, at least, be granted a free hand north of the Isthmus of Panama. To the practical mind, partition is what South America deserves and needs more than any other thing. The land is lying fallow now, its resources neglected, the early ambitions of its people lost in sloth and indifference. The character of Spain deadens its life. Vitalized by strong foreign blood, the blood of conquering races, it would blossom, in due time, with the fruits of thrift and industry. Then the United States would be likely to gain a rich trade, our commercial treaties with Europe probably applying to European dependencies, save with those of England, and we should be free from a political incubus. What is there in the fetch of the Monroe doctrine which ought to prevent?

The plague has been in San Francisco within the past three months. Whether it is there yet is an open question. Absolutely nothing can be told about the status of things from the stories in the San Francisco newspapers owing to the pressure brought upon those journals to save the business of the port.

Miss Rowena Dewar and Mr. Herbert Vaxian Turner are to be married in St. Andrew's Cathedral on Wednesday June 7 at 3 p. m. Only relatives and a few intimate friends will be present.

A notice from Waiatua plantation was brought to the Queen's hospital Thursday evening suffering from a broken arm and leg sustained by a fall from the mill. His name is Kamukila.

TELEGRAMS CONDENSED.

News of Coast Files Abbreviated for Quick Reading.

Mrs. Gladstone is dying.  
King Otto of Bavaria is near death.  
Mrs. Langtry sailed for Europe May 23d.  
The Calumet and Hecla mine is on fire.  
Small fights are of daily occurrence on Luzon.  
St. Louis street car strikers killed a policeman.  
King Leopold of Belgium is visiting in London.  
Marconi has returned to New York from England.  
Little change has taken place in the Indian famine.  
David Ward, capitalist, of Pontiac, Mich., is dead.  
Joe Gauss knocked out Dal Hawkins in three rounds.  
Frances Hicknell Carpenter, portrait painter, is dead.  
Philadelphia heads the National base-ball league.  
New oil wells have been found near San Jacinto, Cal.  
Sharkey is trying to back out of his fight with Jeffries.  
The natives lost heavily in the fighting at Coomassie.  
A wave of temperance is sweeping over San Jose, Cal.  
Another death due to bubonic plague occurred at Smyrna.  
The view of the eclipse from Cadiz was very successful.  
The steamer Mink is reported sunk in the Sinaloa river.  
The widow of Captain Gridley gets \$50 a month pension.  
Germany is rising in importance as a money-lending power.  
Anderson of Utah University has run a mile in 9 3-5 seconds.  
Maitre Labori will lecture in America on the Dreyfus case.  
Japan has placed live torpedoes at mouths of her harbors.  
The Fair estate must pay \$59,000 taxes on railroad bonds.  
The Grout anti-margarine bill has been favorably reported.  
Porto Rico petitions for tariff reduction on rice and olive oil.  
Bids accepted for first 600 miles Pacific cable, price \$600,000.  
W. K. Vanderbilt's new yacht Virginia has been launched.  
President McKinley viewed the eclipse from the Dolphin.  
Riots have occurred in Perania, Prussia, against the military.  
The French Minister of War, De Gallifet, insists on resigning.  
A new \$200,000 labor temple is being planned for San Francisco.  
Terrific weather has been experienced by steamers off the Sound.  
John King, rescuer of Fenians in the Catalpa affair, is dead.  
A cigar shaped train on the B and C has made 90 miles an hour.  
Miners in convention in Denver denounced the Philippine war.  
Gen. Sir Power Palmer is the new commander-in-chief in India.  
Ex-Senator Murphy Foster has been elected Senator for Louisiana.  
Western farmers and stock-raisers oppose the meat inspection bill.  
London is awaiting the coming of the Shah of Persia and his wife.  
Nevada University defeated University of Utah in athletic events.  
The French cut out Sunday games at Exposition to please Americans.  
Government forces in Colombia are being defeated in the revolution.  
A Colorado murderer was lynched at Pueblo in the heart of the city.  
Hugh J. Grant gets \$200,000 fee as receiver of New York street railway.  
The Elks of California will gather in force at San Jose on July Fourth.  
Countess Teifener, sister of Mrs. John W. Mackay, is visiting New York.  
Two carloads of California fruit have arrived in Paris in perfect condition.  
American indemnity claims against Turkey are being pressed strongly.  
The Henry Irving-Terry tour of the United States netted about \$200,000.  
Rev. Charles Sheldon, of Christian newspaper fame, has gone to Europe.  
J. S. Sullivan has retired from the ownership of the Kansas City Times.  
Rev. Dr. John Scudder of the Dutch Reformed mission in India is dead.  
Admiral Schley's fleet will stay in South American waters for six months.  
Gen. Hernandez the revolutionary leader of Venezuela has been captured.  
The new road of the West Side Flume and Lumber Co. has been opened.  
Robert Wizlorde, author and composer, committed suicide in St. Joseph, Mo.  
The general elections in Belgium show a Socialist gain over the Catholics.  
A scheme to turn the lodge in Golden Gate Park into a public library is on foot.  
Cecil Rhodes and others plan to spend \$500,000 in prospecting West Africa.  
Col. Padilla, rebel governor of Nueva Eriga, has been captured by Americans.  
American Consul Stone, at Cape Town, urges Americans to join British Army.  
Former Governor Fifer of Illinois is proposed for second place with McKinley.  
Rep. Wm. Alden Smith of Michigan entertained the Boer envoys in Washington.  
E. C. Benedict and Grover Cleveland have arrived at Bermuda on the yacht Onelda.  
An effort is being made to establish a Federal Department of Mines and Mining.  
One thousand men were thrown out of work at Joliet, Ill., in the Illinois Steel Co.  
Queen Victoria cabled McKinley thanks for congratulations on her birthday.  
Charles B. Stone, manager of English breweries, died at his home in San Mateo.  
"Lucky" Baldwin has sailed for Alaska with an outfit for a gambling establishment.  
Fourteen young Porto Ricans have arrived in the States to be trained for priesthood.  
Bernardo Higuera of San Jose has awakened, after being unconscious for seven days.  
Marshall Field gives to Conway Mass., his native town, a library costing \$100,000.  
The Epsom carnival opened with good weather. The Prince of Wales was present.  
A powerful organization has been formed in California for the protection of game.

BOXERS ON WAR PATH

(Continued from Page 1.)

lost a Colonel and seventy men killed and wounded. Li Hung Chang has been confirmed in the vice-royalty of Canton. Tan Chun Lin, the former viceroy, has been ordered to remain in Peking to await employment.

Boxers Drilling.

SHANGHAI, May 24.—The members of the Chinese secret society known as the Boxers are now drilling at Peking, and many high Manchus, including members of the Imperial Clan, are joining the movement, which is becoming so threatening that the diplomatic representatives are about to evacuate H. J. Decologan, the Spanish Minister and dean of the diplomatic corps, has made a demand upon the Taung-ll Yamen, couched in the strongest terms, for the immediate suppression of the Boxers, threatening that otherwise all the Powers concerned would land troops in China.

LONDON, May 25.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Peking dated Tuesday says: "The massacre of Catholics by the Catholics at Kao Lau Toun on May 14th is ascribed to the equivocal attitude of Peking, the virtual Governor of the Province of Pechili, who is accused of favoring the Boxers. It is reported that General Yang Pu Tung, who was sent by the Viceroy with troops against the Boxers, was murdered at an interview with their leaders."

ST. PETERSBURG, May 24.—The Russian battleship Polieda and the Russian cruiser Aurora were launched today in the presence of Emperor Nicholas. The Emperor also watched the keel-laying of two other battleships.

Russians Mobilizing.

LONDON, May 25.—A special dispatch from Shanghai says it is believed Russia is about to land troops at Taku from Port Arthur, where 25,000 troops are now in readiness. The Chinese are reported to be sending large masses of troops overland from Hu-Nan and Kiang, but the Generalissimo refuses to assume command on the plea of sickness.

The "Boxers" assert that they are confident of receiving support from the Dowager Empress, Princess Kiang Yi and Chang Tuan and the entire Manchuria army. Throughout the north the "Boxers" are enlisting hordes of desperadoes. They are intent upon expelling every foreigner.

SHANGHAI, May 25.—The Russian Minister at Peking has telegraphed asking that all the available gunboats be sent to Taku.

TIENTSIN, May 25.—A detachment of 200 Chinese soldiers has cleared the railway between here and Peking, and the ordinary service was resumed at noon. No news has been received from the Belgian engineers engaged in the construction of the Luhan line. In other respects the situation is more quiet.

Thirty Japanese have arrived from the gunboat at Arogon.

The French flagship d'Entree Casteaux and the gunboat Surprise have left Taku.

Views About Boxers.

NEW YORK, May 25.—In discussing the "Boxer" movement, the Rev. Isaac Taylor Headland, professor in the University of Peking, who left Peking on March 7 and is now in New York, takes a somewhat peculiar view of its origin. He said:

"The French Catholics are the cause of trouble. The French Minister in China had the Catholics priests made archbishops of defunct rank, which business it is to decide cases of litigation between Chinese Christians and outside Chinese. When a Catholic priest enters a Chinese court, if he outranks the Chinese official, he decides the case. He underestimates him, the influence of his official rank amounts to about the same thing."

"It is apparent to the authorities that Russia does not intend to be behind hand in any move looking to the dismemberment of the empire, and it would not be surprising if some day the world should wake up to find that Russia had quietly annexed Northern China. Such action would probably be precipitated by the landing of foreign troops, which would be made the excuse for it. It is known here that Russia did not join with the other Powers in Europe in making representations to the Peking Government with respect to the 'Boxer' movement, basing her refusal upon the fact that she is an Asiatic Power. The natural result of her refusal has been to increase her influence at Peking."

"The Chinese charge that the priests procure decisions in favor of the French Catholics through their influence irrespective of the merits of the case. This has been going on for some time. The irritation caused by it has resulted at last in the Chinese forming the secret societies called 'Boxers.' This in Chinese is Hsiao-Tsun, the meaning being: 'The Ho standing for peace and the Tsun meaning fist, which the professor illustrated with clenched hand."

Peril of Missionaries.

NEW YORK, May 25.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: Should the "Boxer" movement in China threaten American missionaries and American interests, adequate measures will be taken to provide them with protection.

Rear Admiral Kempff, commanding the senior squadron of the Asiatic Fleet, which, according to an order just issued, will "comprise all vessels north of Hongkong," arrived at Taku Monday on board the cruiser Newark. He will at once communicate with United States Minister Conger and arrange with him to take such precautions as may seem advisable. Admiral Kempff may send a marine guard to Peking. The authorities are in a very awkward position with respect to landing troops in China. It is not desired to take any such action, for one reason, because Americans are distributed at widely separated points, and for another reason, because the entrance of the Americans would be followed by similar action on the part of the Powers of Europe.







# NEWS OF THE ISLAND OF HAWAII

The Hawaii Herald and the Hilo Tribune furnish a budget of interesting news. The following is culled from those papers.

The trouble on the Kona sugar company plantation is of a more serious nature than at first reported. During the past two days Messrs. W. W. Hall and F. W. McChesney representing the company, visited the plantation and were present when Sheriff Andrews made an investigation of the recent assault case. The result of the conference seemed to be, according to Sheriff Andrews, that the directors of the company were unfortunate in the selection of a manager.

The trouble dates back to the latter part of last year. The company is conducted on a co-operative plan in so far as labor is concerned, there being 117 contracts with Japanese. Mr. Hayashi, who is a sort of leader for the Japanese colony, has a contract with several others in a hui and they have a luna. According to the contracts the Japanese were to be furnished seed cane and that it was to have been planted in September last.

**"How Trouble Began."**

They were instructed when the contracts were made to prepare the land and keep it weeded preparatory to planting. September came and there was no seed for them. Their request to the manager was met with instructions to keep on weeding, seed would be ready after a while. Some small patches were planted by individuals but in the main little was done. In January a Japanese contractor had some trouble owing to the manager's cow breaking down the fence three times and injuring the cane. The last time the contractor chased the cow out of the lot and struck it with a hoe. The plantation luna then assaulted the contractor beating him about the head. Dr. Hayashi was appealed to and it was decided to call on the manager. On the way to the office they met him and together entered a store. The manager sent away all the Japanese but the one who had been assaulted by the luna and after they had gone he assaulted the man on his own account, hitting him in the eye. After doing this he had a warrant sworn out for the arrest of the Japanese on the charge of malicious mischief, and the man was tried and fined ten dollars though he appeared in court with his face disfigured and his eye badly swollen.

**Warrants Sworn Out.**

The Japanese then held a conference and swore out warrants for manager and luna. The men were arrested, pleaded guilty and were fined two dollars each as a proof that an attack upon a cow is more serious in Kona than an assault upon a human being. After this little affair the manager wrote Mr. Hayashi that his contract had been canceled for non-performance of his duty, to wit: failure to plant seed cane as provided and he was notified never to appear on the company's land again. The Japanese who was assaulted received the same instructions. A protest was made and the manager told the men that he could break contracts as he saw fit. Another conference of the Japanese was held in January, when these last orders of the manager were issued and the men decided to strike. After a time some of them tired of being idle and without money made overtures to Manager Cooper. After listening to them he said they could go to work provided they would leave the Japanese association. This was refused by all but two or three who went to work. Those men were afterwards notified by the other Japanese to quit work or take the consequences.

**Refusely Japanese.**

These three were communicated to the manager who told them to keep on working and they would be protected. Two weeks ago they were assaulted and one of them was left for dead but it is hoped that he will recover. Sixteen of the men were arrested and taken to Kohala by Deputy Sheriff Overend of Honokaa and three of them were brought here and held as witnesses. Before Mr. Hall left for Honolulu he told the men that their request for the removal of Manager Cooper would have the attention of the company as he could not be discharged without the vote of the directors and possibly the stockholders. He admitted that the existing condition of affairs was worse than he imagined from reports received in Honolulu. If there is a change of management and the men are given new contracts such as Mr. Hall proposes they will return to work.—Herald.

**Japan in Interests.**

The local Japanese colony has of late made several progressive moves. One of the sure signs of progress was the opening of the H. O. Agency of the Yokohama Specie Bank. This Agency has room in the New Spreckels Block. The Yokohama Specie is one of the most important and affluent of the Oriental banks. The Hilo Agency is under charge of its resident agent Mr. J. Asakawa, a man of considerable ability.

Another progressive move this colony has made was the organization, last Sunday, of a Japanese Labor Union. Officers already elected are: B. Ono, president; A. Kikuchi, secretary; S. Mink, treasurer; I. Asakawa. The secretary has not as yet been named, as this officer, together with two superintendents and one interpreter will have to be paid regular salaries. Room is upstairs in the Spreckels Block, as at present the headquarters of the Union. Besides the above officers there is a Board of Directors consisting of twelve members. The laws have already been adopted and will be transmitted into effect as soon as the same have been approved by a charter and are forwarded to the Union for signature.

**To Act as Mediators.**

The express main object of this Union is to act as mediators between employers and employees. In cases where their mediation is desired the duly elected officers of this Union will

be arbitrators. Their policy for the present is thus outlined: "Our Union is not in existence for that purpose. We will, of course, be able to make recommendations in the selection, etc., of laborers. We may undertake to have orders for laborers pass through our Union, but we shall not go beyond this, and will in our turn pass orders on to labor agencies."—Tribune.

Asked as to whether the Union would undertake to furnish laborers, the above gentleman said: "Our Union is not in existence for that purpose. We will, of course, be able to make recommendations in the selection, etc., of laborers. We may undertake to have orders for laborers pass through our Union, but we shall not go beyond this, and will in our turn pass orders on to labor agencies."—Tribune.

**The Planters Organize.**

The plantation managers of this island met at the Eugene House on Thursday last for the purpose of organizing an island association and making provisions for labor should contingencies arise after the contracts are cancelled. The session lasted all day and representatives were present from all parts of the island. The following officers were elected: C. C. Kennedy, president; John A. Scott, vice-president; Henry Deacon, secretary; F. B. McStocker, treasurer; and George Ross, auditor. There will be a convention of island planters held in Honolulu on June 4th, and Messrs. Moir, Moore, Hind and McStocker were elected as delegates to attend.—Herald.

**Hilo Woman's Board.**

Last Saturday noon the ladies of the Woman's Board gave a luncheon in one of the stores in the new Spreckels Block. The room was very gracefully decorated with palms, ferns and bamboo. Small tables, decked with fine linen and dainty china, with the home-made chafing-dish in the near background, rendered the scene more attractive still. The menu was simple, but delicious, and consisted of dishes which everybody appreciated.

After the luncheon was over, the treasurer, Mrs. Severance, found that she society was the richer by \$59. The money is to be expended on home belongings, especially for the Free Kindergarten, which is accomplishing a much for the children of Hilo, and the Sewing School, recently established by the Society in the Waiakaa River district.

The ladies, under the leadership of their president, Mrs. Keisey, deserve a great deal of credit for the smoothness and precision with which the luncheon went off, and for the pleasure they gave the public.—Tribune.

**San Francisco Plague.**

Having successfully guarded against plague while it existed in Honolulu, the people of Hilo will have to take steps to keep the disease from crawling in via goods from San Francisco. Fortunately the disease is confined to the Chinese quarters there, and as but few goods are imported by Chinese from their countrymen at the Coast, the danger will not be great. But quarantine must from necessity be enforced according to federal laws of the United States, and merchants who depend upon getting goods promptly from the coast will be disappointed. Until the disease is stamped out a twenty-day quarantine will be the rule. In the meantime Hilo merchants can return to their first love, Honolulu.—Herald.

**Wanted a Postmaster.**

Kawahae needs another postmaster badly. The Kinau takes out copies of Herald and Tribune for subscribers at that end of the island, and they are supposed to be forwarded by the postmaster at Kawahae by first mail after

arrival there. A gentleman just returning says he was in Kawahae and saw the newspapers taken from the bag brought over on the Kinau, that he went to Waiakaa with the mail carrier and saw the bag opened, but the bundles of Herald and Tribunes were not there. Reaching Honokaa, he found newspapers from Hilo one week old. Evidently there is something rotten in Denmark or Kawahae. Two weeks ago an order for printing was mailed at Honokaa, addressed to the Herald, but up to the hour of going to press the letter has not been received. Under the laws of the United States matters will run differently or people will have to go back to pioneer ways and send mail by private messenger.—Herald.

**Memorial Day.**

There was almost a general cessation of business in Hilo yesterday in the observance of Memorial Day. There are not many veterans in Hilo, but the few there are marched in the procession in honor of the memory of those who served during the Civil War in America and who afterwards found graves in Hilo.

The line, consisting of a platoon of police as escort, Hilo Band, Cadets from the Boarding School, Veterans and Sons of Veterans, Flower Girls, Knights of Pythias, Foresters, Teachers and Pupils of the Union, St. Mary's and other schools, formed at Waiakaa and Bridge streets about 2 p. m. and marched as far as St. Mary's School, then along School street to the cemetery. The rain, however, seriously interfered with the services there. A. Richley was marshal of the day and Rev. R. K. Baptiste the orator. Rev. J. A. Cruzan was the chaplain.

The school children took deeper interest in the day than ever before, and they are largely responsible for much of the floral decoration.—Herald.

**Death of T. J. Higgins.**

Thomas J. Higgins, retired coffee planter and capitalist, died at the residence of J. W. Mason at 2:45 yesterday morning of disease of the stomach. He had been a sufferer for about a year but the disease did not assume a serious form until a few weeks ago. He was conscious at the time of his death, which had been expected for the past ten days. Deceased was born at East Brewster, Mass., July 5, 1838. He came to the islands five years ago and engaged in coffee planting, disposing of his interests when the Olua Sugar Co. wanted the lands. Before coming to the islands he was a capitalist in Chicago and Kansas City. He had large interests in Chicago, Kansas City and throughout the State of Kansas at the time of his death. He was also one of the heaviest stockholders in the Hilo Mercantile Co. Besides his widow and one son, he leaves two children by a former marriage. Mr. Higgins was a man of genial disposition and made many friends. During his residence in Olua he made weekly visits to Hilo, where he was always pleasantly greeted by everyone honored with his acquaintance. Funeral services were held at the Foreign Church at 4 p. m. yesterday and were largely attended. Rev. J. A. Cruzan delivered an address and appropriate hymns were rendered by a male quartette. The pall bearers were Messrs. McCaslin, Little, Berggren, Easton, Aukai and Danquhe, all employees of the Hilo Mercantile Company.—Herald.

**Honoluluans Coming.**

Honoluluans seem likely to come up in a body to the "second city" to celebrate the "Glorious Fourth," partly, we presume as a matter of curiosity to see what this town that kicks so much reality is and partly as an evidence of good feeling and appreciation of the efforts made by our local men to give two days of racing and general sport, with prizes that are worth while. All the people who have put through the program and put up the money may be congratulated on having done something which will put Hilo to the front more, perhaps, than anything else in recent years.—Tribune.

**Hilo Possibilities.**

Hilo is pretty well stocked with people who build barbed-wire fences around their real estate instead of selling to enterprising people who would like to build on it, then they sit on the fence and crouch at people who are looking for new enterprises, and try to scare everybody believe things are all alarms. The Kohala-Hilo railroad has had its share of this sort of treatment, and we hope the news brought by a Honolulu man recently returned from New York that the bond for the amount of \$3,000,000 have already been secured and that previous delay was due to delay in legislation, will scare the crouchers at rest or send them off on a new subject.—Tribune.

**Romeo and Juliet Opera Company.**

Preparations for the production of "Romeo and Juliet" on the evening of July 3d are being pushed ahead, rehearsals are well attended, and the performance promises to be a huge success. It has been decided to divide the proceeds equally between the Hilo Boarding School and the Hilo Library.—Tribune.

**Booked for Roderick Dhu.**

A late San Francisco paper says that the following have booked to come to Hilo per Roderick Dhu which ship is now on the way up: Ronald Kennedy, Miss Alice Shaunabrook, Lewis Schoen, Mrs. W. S. Wise, Miss Elsie Grubie, and Miss Edith Alexander. It is quite probable that all the passenger space aboard the Dhu will be spoken for before that vessel reaches the Golden Gate.—Tribune.

**Hilo Railroad.**

Construction work on the Hilo railroad is completed to the seventh mile and the rails will be laid to the Olua mill site by Saturday night. Car building is being pushed and within another week cars will be ready for the rails. The formal opening of the line will probably take place about June 15th.—Herald.

**May Settle in Hilo.**

Mr. Lewis Schoen and wife, parents of Messrs. Bert and Irving Schoen, Mrs. E. E. Richard of Hilo and Mrs. August of Kona, have booked at San Francisco to come down per Roderick Dhu. They may settle in Hilo. Mr. L. Schoen is a grain merchant and commission agent and may establish himself here in that line.

**May Get a Position.**

The Tribune has been informed that the friends of Dr. David W. Marsh in the State of Oregon are urging his appointment to a Federal office in the Hawaiian Islands. Mr. Marsh has a host of friends in Hilo who would be greatly pleased to see him recognized. He has been connected with the Tribune from the beginning, and while we would lose a capable young man from our office force, we would be pleased to see the efforts of his Oregon friends successful. He is said to have the support of the Oregon Delegation in Congress.—Tribune.

**Odds and Ends.**

Mr. F. W. McCormick, representative of the Rock Island Railroad, in San Francisco, was a passenger by the Kinau Wednesday. He returned to Honolulu by yesterday's boat. Mr. McCormick is touring the islands for the benefit of his health.

Chas. E. Eagan left by the Kinau for Honolulu to attend the 11th of June races. He will return to Hilo for the 10th of July events, bringing with him two fast harness horses to compete in the races on that day. Negotiations are now pending for the sale of his coffee plantation in Olua. That accomplished, he will leave for California where he will make his home.

John Lycurgus, formerly of Hilo, is now in Honolulu. He arrived from Greece last week, and will shortly visit his nephews in Hilo.

Various national flags were at half mast on Wednesday and Thursday last out of respect to the memory of the late T. J. Higgins.

Mrs. W. S. Wise, three children, maid, and Mrs. M. E. Dykes, mother of Mrs. Wise, are expected to arrive in Hilo by the Roderick Dhu.

Mr. H. B. Gehr, president of the Kohala-Hilo Railroad Company, accompanied by Mrs. Gehr, arrived by the Kinau from Honolulu.

Ronald Kennedy, son of Mr. C. C. Kennedy of Waiakaa, is expected to arrive by the Roderick Dhu. He will spend his summer vacation of three months at home.

Col. Little will probably be back from Washington by the next steamer. D. Lycurgus of the Demosthenes Cafe will spend two weeks in the capital.

Bro. Bertram, Director of St. Louis College, Honolulu, visited Puna this week.

The Road Board has re-commenced work on the new road connecting the new Waiakaa Bridge with the Long Wharf.

George S. McKenzie, a Napa, California, stock man now in Hilo has disposed of one team of handsome bays to W. G. Walker and another to J. R. Wilson. Mr. McKenzie may locate here.

Officer Silva, who looks after stray animals in Hilo, was injured by a cow he was trying to capture in the Union School grounds about two weeks ago and has been in Doctor Rice's care since then.

E. D. Baldwin is preparing plans and specifications for the new bridge which will cross the Waiakaa at Bridge street. The work of completing the approach to the Waiakaa bridge will be resumed by the Road Board today.

**HOW TO CURE A SPRAIN.**

Last fall I sprained my left hip while handling some heavy boxes. The doctor I called on said at first it was a slight strain and would soon be well, but it grew worse and the doctor then said I had rheumatism. It continued to grow worse and I could hardly get to work. I went to a drug store and the druggist recommended me to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm. I tried it and one-half of a 50-cent bottle cured me entirely. I now recommend it to all my friends.—F. A. Babcock, Erie, Pa. It is for sale by all Druggists and Dealers. BENSON, SMITH & CO., Ltd., Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

**THE**

**Von-Hamm Young Co., Ltd**

**HONOLULU.**

**—AGENTS FOR THE—**

**Lancashire Insurance Company.**

**CAPITAL, £3,000,000.**

Paid Up Capital and Funds, £1,687,162.

Insurance effected against loss or damage by fire on buildings and contents of warehouses, office and store premises and private dwellings at moderate rates.

Prompt and equitable settlement of losses.

Life business also transacted on favorable terms.

**The British Fire Insurance Company**

Capital ..... £5,000,000.00

Fire Fund and Reserve for Uncollectible Premiums ..... 23,923,134.16

Fire Insurances effected as above at the Lowest Rates.

**THE VON-HAMM YOUNG CO., LIMITED.**

**AGENTS FOR THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.**

## Down Again

in prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

**We Carry Only the Best.**

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

**CALIFORNIA FEED CO.**

TELEPHONE 121.

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## HOP BITTERS TONIC

IS THE BEST

For people in this climate.

It is a Valuable Remedy for General DEBILITY, BILLIOUSNESS, NERVOUSNESS, MALARIA, ETC.

**—THE—**

**Von-Hamm Young Co., Ltd**

**HONOLULU.**

**—AGENTS FOR THE—**

**Lancashire Insurance Company.**

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**THE VON-HAMM YOUNG CO., LIMITED.**

**AGENTS FOR THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.**

**PURELY VEGETABLE.**

**Price \$1.**

## HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

AGENTS.

FORT STREET.

...

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne**

Is the Original and Only Genuine Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis.

**Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne**

Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGET WOOD stated in his report to the J. COLLIS BROWNE DYNE, that the whole story of the defendant was a deliberate lie, and he was ordered to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, Jan. 1, 1904.

**Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne**

Is a mild medicine which cures PAIN OF EVERY KIND without a cathartic, without purgative, without HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. Is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it acts as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

D. Giblin, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

**Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne**

Is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

**Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne**

Rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

**IMPORTANT CAUTION.**—The name on the label of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne. Sold in bottles of 1/2, 1, 2, 4, 8, and 16, by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer  
**J. T. DAVENPORT,**  
33 Great Russell St., London, W. C.



**BEHOLD OUR TESTA; BEWARE OF THE DAY WHEN THE SHIRTED ROBERT APPEARS ON THE BANK FOR THE ROYAL GIBBARDIAN. BEWARE OF THE DAY WHEN A CHANCE TO FOLLOW WHERE THE CHALLENGER IS BEATEN, BEATEN BY THE DOCKS. BEHOLD THE CHALLENGER WHO WILL BEAT YOU IN YOUR BIG SOCKS.**



## PLANS FOR BIG TIME

Dancing Pavilion to Be  
Erected.

ADMISSION DAYS JOYS

Cabinet Votes Money--Various Mat-  
ters Acted on by Execu-  
tive Council.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

At the meeting of the Executive Council yesterday those present were President Dole, Ministers Mott-Smith, Damon and Cooper, and Messrs. J. B. Atherton, W. O. Smith, J. H. Fisher and J. A. Gilman, representing the Citizens' Executive Committee for the celebration of Territorial Day.

The Committee asked permission of the Executive Council to construct a dancing pavilion fifty by seventy-five feet on the Waikiki side of the Executive building according to the plan which was produced, the lumber used in its construction to be furnished and removed by the contractors and the pavilion to cost \$776. It was recommended that the Government assume this expense.

The recommendation of the Citizens' Committee was adopted and the Government contributes the sum of \$1,000 from the "State Entertainments" fund, towards the incidental expenses, on the understanding that the Committee provide for all matters connected with the ball. The Government will assume the expense of erecting the inaugural platform and cost incidental to the inaugural ceremonies.

It was also voted that permission be granted to the committee to erect a dancing pavilion on the Waikiki side of the Executive building as requested.

The matter of the Youman Land Title case was discussed and it was voted that the Minister of the Interior be requested to ask the Survey Department to compare the deed and the decree of the court and inform the Department which is correct.

The matter of the application of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company for an amendment to its charter was brought and referred to the Attorney-General and Mr. W. O. Smith to make various changes before action is taken.

The application of the Club Stables, Ltd., for an amendment to its articles of association was referred to the Attorney-General.

The Minister of Finance was authorized to pay the following amount: \$229.84, the excess of the amount required for the pay of "Salaries of Acting Circuit Judges" up to and including the 31st day of May, 1900, over the pro rata amount of the appropriation.

The Minister of the Interior read a communication from the Secretary of the Bureau of Immigration enclosing a bill of Messrs. Alexander & Baldwin for \$360 for the importation of two Tyrolean families, but as there is no appropriation at present by which this amount can be paid, the matter will have to be deferred until the Legislature meets.

A letter from Mr. W. O. Smith under date of May 18th, on behalf of the Edwin Hall Estate, was read with reference to the extension of Beretania street near its junction with King street, as was also Mr. W. E. Rowell's report on the same, dated May 26th. An offer will be made to the Edwin Hall Estate for the Government to fill to grade the proposed extension running through the estate and make the necessary sidewalks free of charge to the estate in consideration of the deed by the Hall Estate of the requested amount of land required to build the extension.

The application of the Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land Company to have the lines and grades of the streets defined upon which it proposes to lay its track was referred to the Attorney-General.

Upon the approval of the Attorney-General, Articles of Association will be granted to the Honolulu Daymen's Association and also to Emmeluth & Co., Ltd.

Upon the approval of the Attorney-General it was voted that the amendment to the charter of the Hilo Electric Light Co. be granted as requested.

The Articles of Association of the Owl Drug Co., Ltd., will be returned for correction. They do not explicitly state whether five of the incorporators are residents of the Islands, but use the word "citizens," and the affidavit should state that the list of subscribers shows the names of all the persons who have subscribed to the capital stock.

### HARTWELL'S LAND PURCHASE.

Emmeluth Contends that the Price Was Reasonable.

The article on the manner in which land values have been forced up by the army hospital needs, insinuating the price demanded by John Emmeluth for six acres, has drawn a letter from Mr. Emmeluth, in which he contends that Mr. Hartwell in paying nearly \$7,000 per acre for Judd's land made an investment which was satisfactory to him. Perhaps Mr. Hartwell, were he to write, would put a different complexion on the matter. Mr. Emmeluth is not to be blamed for getting all he could, but it will not be Colonel Ruben's fault if any other seller has the aid which fear of an adjacent hospital imparts to property owners, in forcing up prices. But here, Mr. Emmeluth's communication.

Editor Advertiser: Under the heading "Army Booms Land Prices," you refer to the transaction between Mr. Hartwell and myself, as follows: "Mr. Hartwell had no particular use for the land, nor is it a particularly good in-

vestment." I would pass the statement as a matter of news were it borne out by the facts, but in justice to myself I cannot allow the imputation contained in the quoted statement to go unchallenged.

Mr. Hartwell did have use for the land, and more than a year ago asked me for the refusal of the same should I desire at any time to sell.

Two months ago I gave Mr. Alfred Carter, his son-in-law, the refusal of the identical property at \$35,000, and it was declined after some weeks.

Being in a position to require all the available means I could command, and having an opportunity on terms that were acceptable, I was negotiating for a lease of the premises when a movement was set on foot culminating in the purchase of the property.

I have no present ability to make more favorable overtures, but I will do this. The statement above quoted being authoritative, I offer, within thirty days to enter into an agreement to repurchase the property transferred—within eighteen months from date—at the price paid me with 6 per cent interest added.

This indicates my view of values on improved real property. Mr. H. had a bargain at the purchase price, and the longer he holds it the more this fact will be in evidence. Army or no army, real estate values as other things are governed by the law of supply and demand. Man is a covetous animal. I will immediately go to work laying out a new homestead, with better view, a better selection of fruit trees—everything better than the one I just sold—and fifteen years from now some one will come along and in a spasm of joy over the beautiful prospect, will dig up about what will make up interest account on my investment, and then—well, this is a queer world.

JOHN EMMELUTH.

### DON'T NEGLECT

A Common Case of Piles—It may Lead to Serious Results.  
(From the Sydney Herald.)

When people generally understand that all such fatal diseases as fistula, ulcer of the rectum, fissure, etc., almost invariably begin in a simple case of piles, they will learn the wisdom of taking prompt treatment for the first appearance of trouble in this quarter. Doan's Ointment will certainly cure every form of piles—itching, bleeding, protruding, or blind piles—and hundreds of lives have been saved by using this cheap, effective remedy right at the start, because at such a time a single pot will effect a cure, while in the old chronic, deep-seated cases, several pots are sometimes necessary before a lasting cure is effected. Here is a case:

Mr. William Gilliver, of the well-known firm of Gilliver & Curtis, railway and general contractors, and whose private address is "Avoca," Bankstown, has written the following unsolicited letter, which we herewith publish in full:

Messrs. Foster-McClellan Co., 76 Pitt St., Sydney, N. S. W., February 14, 1899.

Dear Sirs:—In justice to you and suffering humanity I write to say that I suffered from itching piles for 22 years. I tried many doctors and pretty well all kinds of patent medicines, but got relief for a short time only. Seeing your Ointment advertised I bought a pot and did not use more than one-half of it, not six months ago, and I am perfectly cured. You may use this as you wish.

Yours gratefully,  
WILLIAM GILLIVER

It cannot be repeated too often that Doan's Ointment will cure itching piles. IT WILL CURE THEM ABSOLUTELY. But do not take the manufacturer's word for this; ask or write Mr. Gilliver; he knows, for it cured him, and he lives in Bankstown, a suburb 12 miles from Sydney. Is not that the best possible kind of proof? Could there be better?

Doan's Ointment is sold by all dealers at 50 cents per box or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

### Wedding Announcement.

Cards for the marriage of Margaret Grace McCarrison to Charles Henry Smith have been issued by Mrs. Jane McCarrison. The ceremony will take place on June 7. Mr. Smith is connected with the Bureau of Public Works.

## SPEAKING OF RUNNING MATES.



"The selection of a running mate for Mr. Bryan is under consideration by the Democratic leaders."—Washington Dispatch

## TRADE AND THE FLAG

America's Commerce is  
With Its Emblem.

IS A COLONIZING POWER

The Figures Show Gain in Business  
Since Uncle Sam Went  
Abroad.

American control of the Philippines, Hawaii, Cuba and Porto Rico does not depend for its justification on any mere balance of dollars and cents.

We are in these islands not for gain, but because of a duty which we owe their people. If our protection gives them more peace, thrift, law and order than they had before—if it opens to them a new meaning of liberty and a broader range of enlightenment—why, then, we have perfectly succeeded, even if our new dependencies provide no new market for a single added bale of American goods.

We did not count the probable profit when we sent our army and our fleet to Santiago and Manila. No such thought was in our consciences. But where the day has gone commerce, almost without effort, follows. There has been no organized official attempt to "exploit" or "develop" our new dependencies. In fact, not one of them, except perhaps Hawaii, is ready for such a thing, even if it were in contemplation.

The two chief islands of the Philippines are still vexed by a factional war. Cuba has not half recovered from Spanish devastation. Porto Rico lies under industrial paralysis due partly to the awful hurricane and partly to long but inevitable delay in needed legislation. In not one of these dependencies are conditions normal. With not one of them have trade relations been set on a permanent basis. And yet every one of them exhibits what under the circumstances is an astonishing increase of commerce with the United States.

Our imports from Cuba, according to the Treasury returns just published, amounted to \$15,100,000 in the first nine months of the present fiscal year, a gain of no less than \$4,500,000 over the corresponding period of last year. Our exports to Cuba in these nine months past aggregated \$19,880,000, a gain of more than \$7,000,000.

Our imports from Porto Rico in the first three-quarters of the present fiscal year were valued at \$726,492, a decrease of about \$200,000, due to accidental and temporary causes—the hurricane and the tariff dispute in Congress. But our exports to Porto Rico in these nine months have run up to \$2,738,000, as compared with \$1,702,000 in the first three-quarters of the fiscal year 1899.

Hawaii, considering its small population of only a little over a hundred thousand, makes a marvelous exhibit. Our imports from the rich little Pacific archipelago in the first nine months of the fiscal year 1900 have been \$14,500,000, an increase of about \$3,300,000. Our exports to Hawaii have reached \$10,214,000, an increase of more than \$3,700,000.

The distant Philippines, with which our trade has until now been inconsiderable, sent us in these nine months goods valued at \$3,574,000, an increase of \$1,100,000 over the nine months of a year ago, and we shipped to the islands goods of our own valued at \$1,976,000, an increase of \$1,816,000.

Taking Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines together, the Treasury statistics prove that our imports from them in the nine months past have been \$38,227,000, an increase in round numbers of \$9,800,000, or 29 per cent over the figures of the first nine months of 1899. Our exports to these islands amounted to \$34,688,000, an increase of \$13,611,000, or a gain of a little less than 40 per cent. In fact, our exports to these new dependencies exceeded our exports to all of South and Central America.

This is only an incident—not the end—of the great national policy which has liberated Cuba and brought the Philippines, Hawaii and Porto Rico beneath the Stars and Stripes. American control of these islands is now only in its first tentative stages. Trade does not follow all flags. If it even now follows ours, it is a most impressive token that our Government and our people are fit for their responsibilities, and that the United States is destined to be the great colonizing and tranquillizing power of the world.

### DIARRHOEA AT SANTIAGO.

Charles H. Marks, while acting in the capacity of nurse at the Second Division Hospital of the Fifth Army Corps at Santiago de Cuba, used a few bottles of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for diarrhoea and found it to work like a charm. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers. BENSON, SMITH & CO., Ltd., Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

# Cuticura

## REMEDIES

# THE SET

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